

Behavioral Health Services

Community Corrections Partnership

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February 23, 2012

HHSA-Behavioral Health 109 System

- Includes substance abuse and mental health treatment programs
- Programs provide specialty services and coordinate with Probation regarding progress in treatment
- Anticipated:
 - 85% would need substance abuse treatment
 - 20% would need mental health treatment



Behavioral Health Screening Team

- Implemented in November, 2011
- Mental Health Specialists and Alcohol and Drug Specialists co-located at Probation offices
- Review packets received by CDCR for initial identification of treatment needs
- Screen and link offenders to appropriate treatment programs in consultation with Probation Officer



Alcohol and Drug System

12 Programs located countywide, providing:

- **Detoxification**
 - ✓ Residential detoxification for 5-14 days
- **Residential Treatment**
 - ✓ Structured, residential treatment for up to 6 months
- **Non-Residential Treatment**
 - ✓ Outpatient and Day Treatment for up to 9 months



Mental Health System

7 programs located countywide, for individuals who are severely mentally ill, providing:

- **Basic Medication Services** (anticipated 70%)
- **Recovery Enhanced Services** (anticipated 20%)
- **Full-Service Partnership** (anticipated 10%)



Mental Health: Basic Medication Services

- Services consist of medication evaluation, prescribing, and monitoring
- Includes crisis intervention
- Providers:
 - Exodus (North Coastal, North Inland, Central)
 - Community Research Foundation (North Central, South, East)



Mental Health: Enhanced Recovery Services

- Crisis Intervention
- Outpatient Treatment
- Case Management
- Medication Management
- Providers:
 - Exodus (North Coastal, North Inland, Central)
 - Community Research Foundation (North Central, South, East)



Mental Health: Full Service Partnership

- Comprehensive Case Management
- Short Term Housing
- Ancillary Services
- Enhanced Recovery Services
- Provider: Telecare - countywide



Thank you!



COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PARTNERSHIP

Department of Housing and
Community Development



A High Level Snapshot



- The current housing environment
- County HCD's role at this table
- Available housing resources and ways in which we can partner with the community to house the offender population

Public Housing Agencies in the County

San Diego Housing Commission

Carlsbad Housing Authority

Encinitas Housing Authority

Oceanside Housing Authority

National City Housing Authority

San Diego County Housing Authority

Prohibition Periods

- Lifetime – Registered Sex Offenders
- 5 Year – Previous violent and/or drug-related criminal activity
- 1 Year - Illegal drug use/possession for personal use – may be waived with evidence of rehab

What can we do?

- Continue to educate regional housing agencies regarding the need
- Explore other funding sources
- Leverage existing resources in the community that provide housing and services for the homeless

Who is the RCCCC?

- Regional Continuum of Care Council[®] (RCCCC) is the HUD-recognized planning entity for homelessness issues in the region. It consists of:
 - 50 + Non-profit organizations, multiple jurisdictions and stakeholders
 - Brings in over \$14 million annually of federal competitive dollars for homeless housing and services



County HCD's Role

- To act as liaison between CCP and the regional public housing agencies; and
- The RCCC



Regional Continuum of Care Council RCCC

- Community-based regional forum since 1994
- Focused on homelessness
- Coordinates a Continuum of Care (CoC) of housing and services
- Responds to local concerns

Housing Administered by the RCCC

- Emergency Housing (Up to 90 Days)
- Transitional Housing (Up to 24 months)
- Safe Haven (Hard to Reach Homeless/MH & AOD)
- Shelter Plus Care (Long Term/Homeless and Disabled)
- Permanent Supportive (Long Term and Supportive Services)



Program Targets and Priorities

- Programs can target or prioritize, giving preference or restricting access to specific homeless groups, such as:
 - Chronic Individuals,
 - Domestic Violence Victims,
 - Veterans,
 - Unaccompanied Youth,
 - Sexually exploited, commercially trafficked victims,
 - Frequent users of emergency services.

Discharge Planning and Homeless Prevention

- Work to ensure that persons exiting institutions, such as hospitals, substance abuse programs, etc., are not “released to homelessness”
- Create bridges between formal institutions and other housing or services
- Use data to identify who is at risk

Challenges in Discharge Planning

- Knowing the typical pattern of who will be released and when
- Transportation at point of release
- Knowing customized service needs of individuals
- Voluntary participation

What We Need to Be Good Partners in Corrections . . .

- Data from the COMPASS
- Housing Needs Assessment (not included in COMPASS)
- Resources to reserve targeted or restricted beds for the offender population

Meeting the Challenges

- Promotion of the Community Resource Directory among RCCC member agencies
- RCCC commitment to develop a Housing Needs Assessment Instrument
- RCCC commitment to develop a housing eligibility fact sheet
- RCCC commitment to explore creative housing models similar to MHSA - Full Service Partnerships that imbed housing dollars in service contracts

Questions?



Thank you!

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